

Capsule Summary
BA-1150
Bond School
1715 Bond Road
Parkton, Baltimore County
ca. 1872
Private

The Bond School was constructed as a one-room schoolhouse in 1872 by the architecture firm of Dixon and Dixon on property previously owned by Elisha Bond. The one-room schoolhouse served the northern Baltimore County area from its location a few miles to the east of York Road, a major thoroughfare connecting Baltimore and Pennsylvania. The building was one of numerous schools designed in the 1860s and 1870s by the architecture firm of Dixon and Dixon, known for their design of rural vernacular schoolhouses. The school closed in 1932, and the new owners converted the building into a single-family residence. The Bond School, an important 19th century building form, retains its original location.

The one-and-a-half-story Bond School, as originally constructed, featured a one-room plan. Currently, the building serves as a residence, but retains much of its original form. The building is constructed of brick laid in a six-course American bond set on a randomly laid fieldstone foundation. A boxed wood cornice and overhanging eaves accent the gable front asphalt shingled roof. A central entry vestibule with a single-leaf door has been augmented with a modern metal and Plexiglas porch enclosure set on a poured concrete foundation. A small brick chimneystack is located to the rear of the building and a concrete block stack is located on the façade at the juncture of the main block and vestibule. The schoolhouse sits on the southeast side of Bond Road along with a historic privy, storage shed and a tool shed.

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-1150

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed circa 1872, the one-and-a-half-story Bond School located at 1715 Bond Road was designed by the architecture firm of Dixon and Dixon. As originally constructed, the brick schoolhouse featured a one room plan. Currently, the building serves as a residence, but retains much of its original form. The building is constructed of brick laid in a six-course American bond set on a randomly laid fieldstone foundation. A boxed wood cornice and overhanging eaves accent the gable front asphalt shingled roof. A central entry vestibule with a single-leaf door has been augmented with a modern metal and Plexiglas porch enclosure set on a poured concrete foundation. A small brick chimney stack is located to the rear of the building and a concrete block stack is located on the façade at the juncture of the main block and vestibule. The schoolhouse sits on the southeast side of Bond Road along with a historic privy, storage shed and a tool shed.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The primary façade, facing southeast, measures one-bay in width. The façade is comprised of the one-and-a-half-story main block with a one-story gabled vestibule. The vestibule has a porch addition that has been enclosed by Plexiglas and metal with a metal awning. The main block displays a single-leaf one-light and two-panel door. Visible above the enclosed porch is a splayed wooden lintel topped by a rowlock brick course. The door is obscured by the enclosed porch, which features a wooden eight-light and one-panel single-leaf door. Single 2/2 wood windows mark the sides of the vestibule. Each opening has a narrow wood molded surround, rowlock lintel, and square-edged lug wooden sill.

The northeast elevation, which faces Bond Road, is three bays deep. Two symmetrically placed wooden replacement 1/1 windows light the main block. Now altered, the openings historically were elongated. The new windows are standard in size with narrow molded wood surrounds and lug wood lintels with unadorned cornerblocks. Two courses of new brick have been inserted above the lintels and smaller two-light windows installed. The original jack arched lintels are visible just below the eaves.

Facing northwest, the rear elevation of the main block features a central exterior chimney stack that vents a wood stove. The square stack projects slightly from the wall and extends to the overhanging eave. However, the shaft has been cut, and no longer projects above the roof.

The southwest elevation mirrors the northeast elevation. Two symmetrically placed wooden replacement 1/1 windows light the main block. Now altered, the openings historically were elongated. The new windows are standard in size with narrow molded wood surrounds and lug wood lintels with unadorned cornerblocks. Two courses of new brick have been inserted above the lintels and smaller two-light windows installed. The original jack arched lintels are visible just below the eaves.

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INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The one-room Bond School was converted into a residence after the school ceased operation in 1932, and additional interior renovations were conducted in the 1950s. At this time, the ceiling height of the school was lowered when a second floor loft was created. An open stair with a wood baluster provides access to the loft. The entry vestibule, which once functioned as a cloakroom, was converted into a kitchen. The one room of the main block was divided into a dining room, living room, bedroom, and bathroom.

The kitchen, formerly the cloakroom, retains some of its historic fabric. This includes molded wood door surrounds, an ogee molded chair rail, beaded board wainscoting and the original coat hook rail. The windows have square-edged wood surrounds. The walls retain their plaster finish. The floor has been re-clad in vinyl flooring and gypsum board was added to the ceiling.

The rest of the school retains little original fabric. The dining room ceiling was been changed to acoustical tile and walls were added to separate the living spaces. The rear wood stove was removed. New four-inch pine floors were also added, although the original maple floors may still be under the pine flooring.

OUTBUILDINGS

The circa 1900 tool shed is located to the southeast of the school. It is one story in height and one bay wide with a gable roof clad in rolled asphalt. The wood frame building is clad in weatherboard and displays a central one-leaf vertical board door. Additionally, it has a boxed wooden cornice, overhanging eaves and cornerboards.

A circa 1900 two-seat privy stands to the south. It has a corrugated metal shed roof and a central vertical board door with strap hinges.

A shed constructed in the second quarter of the 20th century is located to the east of the schoolhouse. It is constructed on a cinderblock foundation with a wood frame and beaded vertical board siding. The building has a two-leaf entry with a beaded vertical board hinged door. It has overhanging eaves and exposed rafters on the gable roof, which is clad with asphalt shingles. There is a wooden six-light fixed window on the side elevation.

Non-historic buildings include a circa 1980s prefabricated shed and a circa 1960s animal shelter. The 1980s shed has a side gabled roof clad in asphalt shingles. It has vertical board plywood sheathing with cornerboards. A two-leaf door with cross bracing is located on the northwest elevation. The small wooden animal shelter, constructed circa 1960, is constructed of wood with a shed roof.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-1150

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates 1872, 1932, 1950, 1990

Architect/Builder Dixon and Dixon, Architects

Construction dates 1872

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Bond School was constructed as a one-room schoolhouse in 1872 by the architecture firm of Dixon and Dixon on property previously owned by Elisha Bond. The one-room schoolhouse served the northern Baltimore County area from its location a few miles to the east of York Road, a major thoroughfare connecting Baltimore and Pennsylvania. The building was one of numerous schools designed in the 1860s and 1870s by the architecture firm of Dixon and Dixon, known for their design of rural vernacular schoolhouses. The school closed in 1932, and the new owners converted the building into a single-family residence.

HISTORY

The Bond School was constructed as a one-room schoolhouse in 1872 by the architecture firm of Dixon and Dixon, who designed the Baltimore County Courthouse in Towson under the name of Dixon and Baldwin.¹ Deed research, historic maps, and the vernacular interpretation of the structure support this date.² Deed research indicates that Elisha Bond, whose family had owned the property for numerous years, sold it in 1872 to the Board of County School Commissioners of Baltimore County for the purpose of erecting a school.³

The ownership of the property was changed to the Board of Education of Baltimore County, under an Act effective June 1, 1916. The Board of Education continued to run the school until 1932, when it was sold into private ownership and converted into a residence. N. Earl and Bertha Morris bought the property, which consisted of 1.094 acres. The Morris lived in the modest building for sixty-one years before selling it in 1993 to Michael and Valerie Waldenberger. In 1999, it was purchased by Kevin P. King and Lisa E. Schunk, the present owners.

At the time it was erected, the Bond School was one of numerous schools designed by the architecture firm of Dixon and Dixon, known for their design of rural vernacular schoolhouses. Yet, only a handful of late 19th

¹ Patrick Gilbert. "Bond School: One Room Many Memories." Sun. June 27, 1993. P. 1B. See also Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County*, Towson, MD, (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), p. 134.

² The building is denoted on Hopkins' 1877 *Atlas of Baltimore County*.

³ The building is denoted on Sidney's 1850 *Map of the City and County of Baltimore*.

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century one-room schoolhouses remain in Baltimore County. According a previous Maryland Historical Trust report on one-room schoolhouses, such buildings were popular in rural Maryland areas from the beginning of the 18th century to the mid-20th century.⁴ The level of funding provided by an area dictated the form of the building and its level of decorative material. As the population grew, the buildings could be joined to an additional one-room school that could later be detached if populations declined.

The most recognizable form of the rural school building, according to the MHT report, is a front-gable structure with a three-bay façade and three windows symmetrically arranged along each side. Such schools commonly had a bell tower located closed to the front of the building and a chimney placed at the back. Most schools also had either a partial shed roof porch supported by wooded posts or an enclosed entry porch. In most, the depth exceeded the width. The Bond School is clearly a modified interpretation of this form. In poorer areas, schools were modest structures, often with a side gable roof, constructed of timber with board and batten siding. Many schools in very remote areas were constructed of logs. These schools usually had only one chimney, typically made of stone.

Beginning in the 1870s, a growing number of architects became interested in designing rural schoolhouses, with journal articles outlining these designs. Commonly, the school designs stressed Gothic Revival features and Queen Anne scrolled detailing. Such designs reflected the growing idealization of rural life seen in much of literature during the period. After 1900, trends began to shift and the era of the one-room schoolhouse waned in the first two decades of the 20th century brought on by the advent of improved roads and school buses. Less than one percent of one-room schools are still in use in the country.⁵

Chain of Title:

August 6, 1852: Eleanor Bond et al to Elisha Bond
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 2 Folio 469

March 7, 1872: Elisha Bond and Eliza Bond, wife, to Board of County School Commissioners of Baltimore County
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber EHA 74 Folio 221

⁴ Maryland Historical Trust. Survey No. CH-232.

⁵ MHT Survey CH-232, 1986.

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December 20, 1932: Board of Education of Baltimore County to N. Earl Morris and Bertha M Morris
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 939 Folio 309

July 26, 1993: Bertha M. Morris to Michael and Valerie Waldenberger
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 10034 Folio 736

February 1, 1999: Michael B. Waldenberger and Valerie J. Waldenberger, wife, to Kevin P. King and Lisa E. Schunk
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 13492 Folio 546

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Atlas of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County*, Towson, MD, Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Clemens, S.B. and C. E. Clemens, *From Marble Hill to Maryland Line: An Informal History of Northern Baltimore County*. C. E. and S. B. Clemens, 1976.

Gilbert, Patrick. "Bond School: One Room Many Memories." *Sun*. June 27, 1993

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>1.09</u>
Acreage of historical setting	<u>Unknown</u>
Quadrangle name	<u>Norrisville</u>

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since the 1878, the Bond School has been associated with parcel 43 to be found on grid 12, of 7 map in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	L. V. Trieschmann, J. J. Bunting, and A. L. McDonald, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	8 October 2000
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Cockeysville, MD: The Baltimore County Historical Society, 1978.

Maryland Historical Trust. Survey No. CH-232, 1986.

Olson, Sherry H. *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University
Press, 1997.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day:
Including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland*. Philadelphia, PA: James M. Stephens, 1850

BA 1150

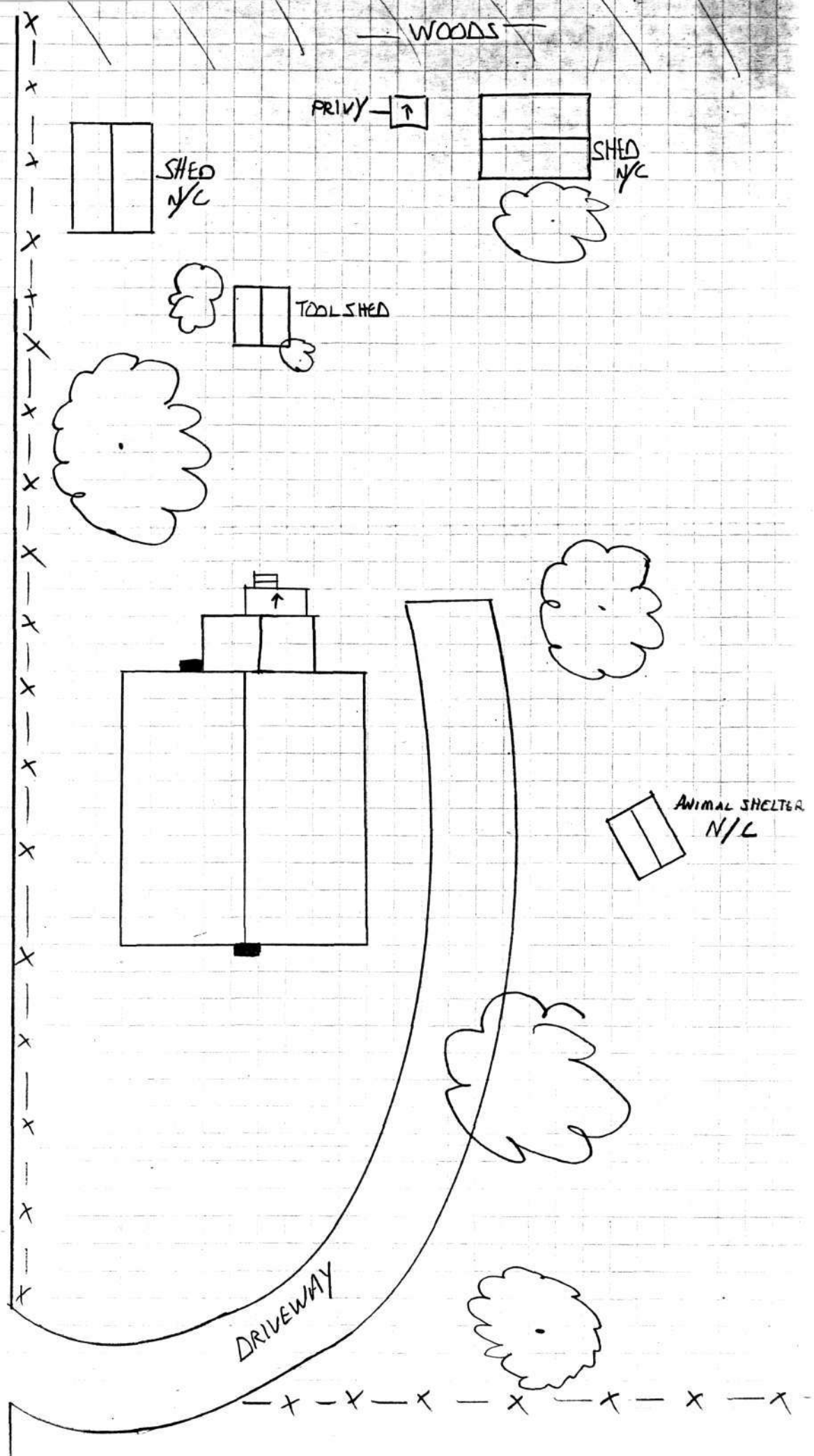
1715 BOND ROAD

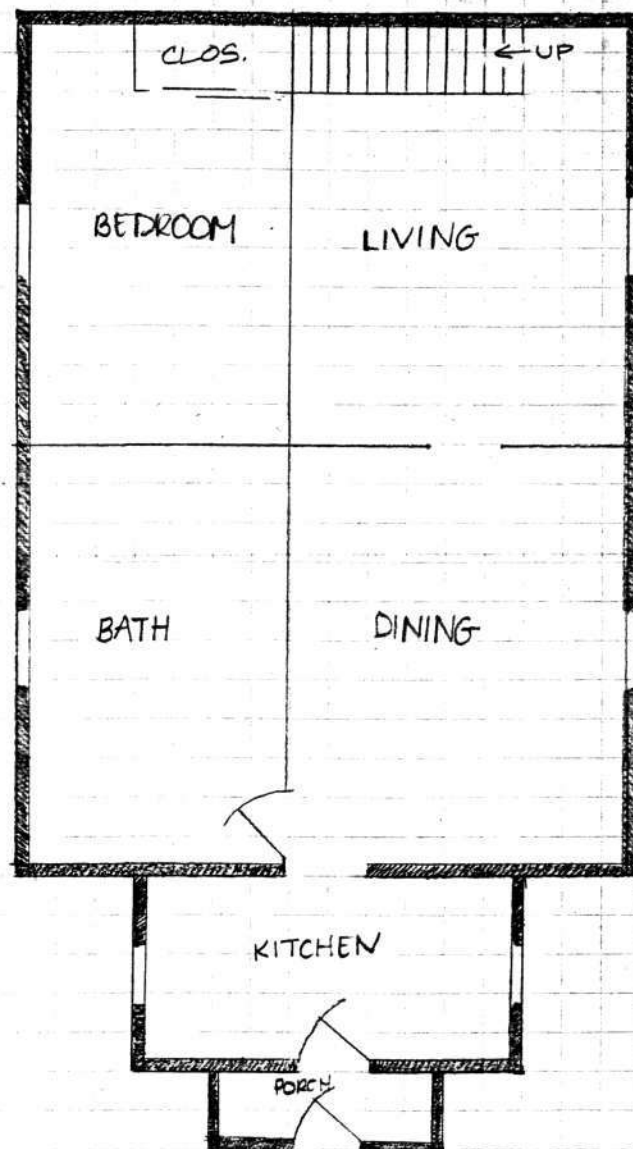
PARKTON, MD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

BOND ROAD

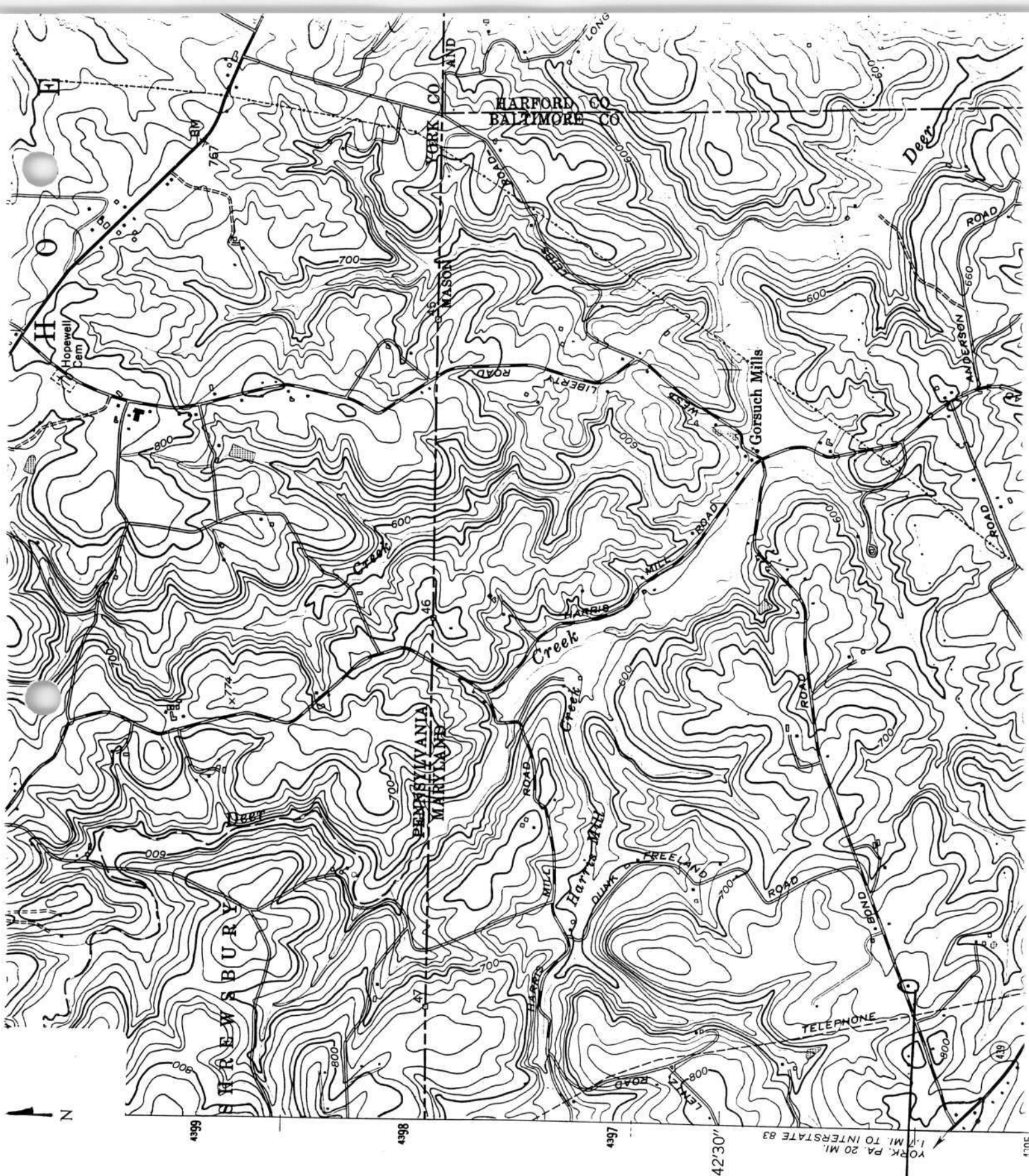




FIRST FLOOR PLAN

BOND SCHOOL
1715 BOND ROAD
PARKTON, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE





BA 1150

1715 BOND RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHWEST



BA 1150

1715 BOND RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

EASTERN CORNER. LOOKING WEST



BA 1150

1715 BOND RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5100

MD SHPO

WESTERN CORNER. LOOKING EAST



BA 1150

1715 BOND RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTHEAST



BA 1150

1715 BOND RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5100

MD SHPO

1st FLOOR KITCHEN, LOOKING NORTH



BA 1150

1715 BOND RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5100

MD SHPO

TOOL SHED. NORTHWEST ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH-
EAST

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BA-1150

BOND SCHOOL #11 - 1872 - No. 1715 Bond Road, south side, 0.4 mile east of Old York Road, Gorsuch Mills vicinity. Small brick schoolhouse only two bays deep in main block, with additional bay in entrance vestibule. Gable roof. Functional style. Built on a lot acquired from Elisha Bond in 1872. Shown in 1877 atlas. Sold off in 1932 to L. Earl Morris. Converted to a residence. Owner: L. Earl Morris.